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Anopheles mosquitoes pumping operations were necessary each year. During 1918 these operations were commenced at the usual time, but the lake, owing to heavy winter and early spring rains, was unusually full of water and difficulty was experienced in getting the machinery into position for pumping. There was also trouble with the engines, and it was difficult to obtain fuel oil. All these unusual circumstances prolonged the work of pumping the lake dry, and Anopheles mosquitoes and malaria cases were unusually prevalent in the locality of the lake.

The following table, covering the period 1912 to 1918, shows the steady reduction in the prevalence of malaria as indicated by the total number of cases treated and the percentage of enlarged spleens found on examination of school children each fall by the medical officers:

Year.	Total cases treated.	Spleen rate.	Year.	Total cases treated.	Spleen rate.
1912.....	10,035	-----	1916.....	3,752	7.6
1913.....	7,342	17.2	1917.....	2,709	6.0
1914.....	6,622	15.3	1918.....	2,414	5.1
1915.....	4,539	11.5			

ORDINANCE REGULATING LAUNDRIES HELD VALID.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has sustained the validity of an ordinance of the city of Cleveland regulating laundries.¹

One ground on which the validity of the ordinance was attacked was that it provided that before a license could be issued the laundries were to be inspected by the health commissioner to ascertain that the ventilation, plumbing, and sanitary arrangements were satisfactory. It was contended that this gave arbitrary legislative and judicial powers to an administrative officer. The court, however, held the ordinance valid, saying:

It is now generally held that quasi judicial duties and administrative functions may be imposed upon administrative officers for the purpose of ascertaining the conditions under which the law or ordinance becomes effective. It will not be presumed that the action of the administrative officer will be either arbitrary or unwarranted. Should it so prove to be, the aggrieved person would have the right to relief through the courts. But it is said that the ordinance has fixed no standard for official guidance, but has left the sanitary arrangements and ventilation of each public laundry to the untrammelled judgment of the health commissioner for determination whether such are sufficient and adequate. It is exceedingly doubtful whether a fixed standard could be adopted by the city in its regulation of those features. What would prove to be sufficient and adequate in one public laundry might be entirely insufficient and inadequate in another. And any attempt to provide by law for the multitudinous details defining what would be sufficient and adequate measures of regulation, applicable to each and every laundry falling within the class mentioned, would seriously tax legislative ingenuity. But it is now generally held that discretionary powers may be lodged in administrative officers to determine whether the terms of a law or ordinance of this character have been complied with, and that such "terms like other general terms get precision from the sense and experience of men."

¹ Yee Bow v. City of Cleveland et al., 124 N. E. 132.